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THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY.

The third annual meeting of the Institute was held at Boston, Mass., August 31 to September 2, 1911. The headquarters of the Institute were in the Hotel Brunswick, and the meetings took place in the rooms of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rogers building and Walker building.

FIRST SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 p. m. on Thursday, August 31, by the president, NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY of Illinois.

The president introduced Governor EUGENE N. FOSS of Massachusetts, who in welcoming the Institute to Boston, spoke in part as follows:

Naturally a layman like myself hesitates to address you on a subject that you have made your life study, and I can only hope to do so as a means of putting before the people of the state the urgent need of enforcing the latest known methods of penal and correctional treatment.

In Massachusetts, as in other states, it seems to me that far too much stress is laid on long term punishment and far too little on correctional measures. In my inaugural message I urged that immediate steps be taken to prevent such a large and increasing number of persons from losing the power of self-support through their mental or moral or physical sickness. By moral sickness I mean to include all sorts and kinds. I think that the healthy man, well educated and employed and free from inherited taint, has very little incentive to crime. With the hopeful progress that is being made in the study of heredity and with the present satisfactory conditions of public health, the average man now starts in life with a pretty fair chance. Our jails and prisons are not crowded with defectives, nor with a second generation of criminals. They are filled with unfortunates, who have fallen once, often through accident, and who never again get firmly planted on their feet. For such men, victims of their own memories or conditions, there must be some hope or cure; yet the study of jail commitments here or in other states, shows a terrible record of second commitments. Men get out of jail or prison; but the original taint is now added to the taint of prison, and they come back to confinement with less effort at self-restraint than they used at first. Now, gentlemen, the medical world would rise up as a body to condemn any method of medical treatment which left a patient more liable to a recurrence of a disease than he was to its first attack. Yet everywhere men are being sent out of prison, with the prison pallor on them, penniless, weakened in body by prison conditions and broken in spirit by the withdrawal of all hope, ambition and self-confidence. They have been trained by prison discipline, but it is not a discipline which is, in itself, a punishment, and does not fit them for the conditions they must face when they are again free. They have moved by iron rules; been regulated like clocks, but not encouraged as men or stimulated to take up the personal responsibilities of self-supporting and self-respecting freedom. When a man

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gets well of a fever, even the clothes he wore are burned. But when a man gets out of jail, the arm of the law hangs over him like a policeman's club, and he never again has a chance to be quite a man, with the taint of prison quite removed. From the very instant he enters the prison walls he is different from his fellows. The law seizes upon him, measures him up and labels him and he becomes—not a man working out his own reformation—but only No. 110 in the second row of cells.

I have been wonderfully impressed by the success of Judge Lindsey's Juvenile Court in Denver and by similar humane methods which have been applied in other western cities. You are aware that in some places criminals are sent to jail with no guard, going freely on their honor, and that even when they reach the jail they find no guard waiting to shoot them down, but are given a chance to test their own manhood, given a chance to live in a wholesome place, with sun and air. There is every incentive to gain their own self-respect. I realize that these measures are extreme and radically opposite to the customary prison method, and it may be necessary to proceed cautiously in following them. But they have proven effective, and they promise not only hope of betterment, but the only hope of betterment that I know of. We can begin to work towards that by gradually abolishing our city prisons, with their dark and cheerless interiors, and by building our future houses of correction out in the country where the sun and the wind can get in and where all the men who do not forfeit such right can work in an open field. There is nothing dangerously radical in this plan; for surely it does not help a criminal's reform to take the color of health out of his face and the strength and elasticity out of his muscles through confinement in stone cells.

Gradually the idea is growing that crime is not only to be punished, but to be cured. Not merely punished after it shows, but forestalled and headed off before it gets a hold. We are beginning to realize that the only power we have in the world that amounts to anything is the power of self rights, manhood and womanhood. Probably no child ever went forth from his mother's arms into the world that did not have at least a streak of that power in him; and we are beginning to see that it is the function of our courts and our correctional institutions to foster that streak and never snuff it out. I want to ask everyone of you to take an active hold of these practical matters of public policy and to watch personally the attitude of the courts, wherever you live. As professional men from different sections of the country, you have in your power to compel reforms, to arouse public interest and to plead for improvement wherever you find a judge or a jailer who is not human-hearted in the discharge of his duty.

And again, I hope to see a wider use of the indeterminate sentence. I believe it is the very essence of good policy when wisely used. Take the case of a man who is sent up for some small offense by a rigorous court. He looks at the judge, and remembering some similar case where only a few weeks were imposed, he hopes for sympathy and a square deal. It is enough to freeze the heart in him when he hears a sentence of ten years imposed. Instantly he feels that all men are against him; and the chances are that the thought of murder is formed in his heart for the first time, and he feels himself to be the victim of unequal justice. When he does get out it is only to prey upon society and get revenge for what he believes his wrong. An indeterminate sentence

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causes hope instead of despair to spring up and the criminal is led to believe that his future is partly in his own hands. That helps to keep his hope and self-respect from dying out and although he is none the less a convict, he has a fighting chance to regain the ground he has lost.

There is one more matter of importance that I must refer to, but briefly, and that is the matter of prison-work. No man, even with his full freedom, can long remain healthy and happy unless he has work to do; not grinding, dogged work, but interesting, successful and helpful work. It may represent a very small daily profit, but it makes little difference, provided it furnishes material for the body and mind to work, or suffices for his support. And I fail to see why the same is not true of the man in prison. He may not be able to roam about; but at least he ought to be able to do something, within the limits of his ability, which will produce results. The work forced upon him might be so foreign to his personal bent as to be only an added punishment, but every man in prison or out, who is worth thinking about, wants some sort of work and will do it if he gets a chance. Therefore, I hope to see the reformation of prisoners helped by more general and useful activity, considered as a natural means of helping them attain the result. Too often prisoners are regarded only as a financial help to the institution, and men are often forced to do work as part of their sentence and not as part of their cure. Too often, in one state and another—we in Massachusetts are not wholly to blame—the labor of the prisoners is donated, as something without value, to an agent or a contractor. Work done under these conditions is a curse and not a cure. It is necessary, if we are ever to have in America a sane and helpful system of criminology, that all able-bodied prisoners be given an opportunity to work at something that will help restore their sense of usefulness and responsibility. Even if a man never gets out of jail, he will live and die a better man for simply being busy at some simple thing which he can do well. Now, such a proposition must be considered from the most level-headed viewpoint; there must be nothing visionary or sentimental about it. It is a clear-cut matter of what might be called medical treatment applied to the moral nature of a man, and yet it has very practical limitations. No prison industry ever ought to come in competition in the markets with the labor of free men, as is often the case. The safe middle ground is to use the labor of our prisons and reformatories to create merchandise to be used in all public and charitable institutions where it will never reach the market at all. That system is succeeding in New York State, and I understand it has the hearty endorsement of the laboring men of the state. We have fragments of the system here in Massachusetts, and I hope to see it applied uniformly throughout the institutions to the exclusion of the other method.

And now I want to propose to you only one further point and that is, that some definite scale of value ought to be fixed for prison labor, in accord with the individual's ability. The prisoner ought to know that what he does actually counts for something of definite value. That is the best moral incentive he could have to do still better. That helps to make a man of him, if he has not already gone or been forced too far down. And I am not proposing for a moment that any prisoner should receive cash wages; but if he earns a profit above the cost of his keep, the money can be used to his advantage. For instance, a fund can be built up to help him re-establish himself when he gets

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out; or if he has a family, something can be paid to keep that family together while the man is in confinement. I can imagine nothing that would give hope and courage to any sort of a man so much as a feeling that he had not lost his usefulness even though he had lost his liberty. I think nothing would help a family man so largely to feel that though he had fallen, he was still the husband and father of a family, working for them and for a chance to regain his standing in the community where he lived.

Now, gentlemen, I have barely touched upon these points, but I believe they have to do with the very foundations of society and that it rests upon us, our professional classes, our judges, our lawyers, our criminologists, to follow up these reforms. The medical profession not only concentrates itself upon the cure of disease but upon its prevention, and the same thing must be done with all moral professions. We must get at the future criminal in the very conception of his acts and seek to keep the spark of his self-respect alive rather than push him on by breaking down his manhood.

The president then appointed Edwin R. Keedy of Illinois, the *Secretary* of the meeting. The president then appointed the following committees: *Committee on Resolutions*, WILLIAM H. DELACY of Washington, JULIAN W. MACK, of the Federal Court of Commerce, J. A. BATCHELLER of Vermont, E. A. GILMORE of Wisconsin, CHARLES A. DECOURCY of Massachusetts, and SIGMUND ZEISLER of Illinois; *Committee on Audit of the Treasurer's Report*, EDWIN R. KEEDY of Illinois, FREDERIC B. CROSSLEY of Illinois, and H. S. RICHARDS of Wisconsin; *Committee on Nominations*, JOHN H. WIGMORE of Illinois, WILFRED BOLSTER of Massachusetts, FREDERICK W. LEHMANN of Washington, ROSCOE POUND of Massachusetts, and WILLIAM E. MIKELL of Pennsylvania.

The president then read his annual report, surveying the work of the Institute during the year. (The report is printed in part on page 573 of this number of the JOURNAL.)

The president then introduced GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY, of the Columbia University Law School, Director of the New York Prison Association, who delivered the annual address. (This address is printed on page 501 of this number of the JOURNAL.)

The president then proceeded to the regular order of business of the meeting.

The first business was the report of *Committee D*, on the *Organization of Courts*. ("Investigation of the possibilities of the unification of the state and local courts, so as to do away with the burdensome cost of transcripts, bill of exceptions, writs of error, and so forth, allowing the appellate tribunal to pass upon and use the same papers and the original evidence and comments used at the trial and to take further evidence on formal matters or matters not controvertible for the purpose of upholding judgments.")

Chairman ROSCOE POUND (Professor of Law in Harvard University) stated that the committee had made progress in the collection of voluminous data, but were not yet prepared to make a formal report. He outlined orally the general field of work of the Committee, speaking of the lack of true organization in the American judicial system; of the lack of elasticity in the adjustment of the personnel of courts; of

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the judicial business to be done; of the lack of co-operation between the trial courts and the courts of appeal; of the lack of scientific classification of jurisdictions in criminal cases; of the impractical composition of many courts by single magistrates who are not able to exchange with other courts when there is a pressure of business; of the dilatory methods of appeal; and of other obstacles to efficient justice. The remedy for this inefficient state of affairs would be duly taken up by the Committee in their final report.

The meeting then adjourned to the Tavern Club, where the members were guests of the Club, and of the local Committee on Arrangements, of whom the chairman was Dr. Morton Prince of Boston.

SECOND SESSION.

The Institute met at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, September 1.

The first business was the discussion of the report of *Committee D*. This discussion was participated in by the chairman, by Albert H. Hall of Minnesota, and others.

The next business was the report of *Committee B, on Insanity and Criminal Responsibility*. ("An investigation of the insane offender, with a view first to ascertain how the existing legal rules of criminal responsibility can be adjusted to the conclusions of modern science and modern penal science; and, secondly, to devise such amendments in the mode of legal proceedings as will best realize these principles and avoid current abuses.")

The chairman, EDWIN R. KEEDY (Professor of Law in Northwestern University), stated that the report of the Committee at this stage was entirely tentative, and that the Committee desired to receive from all quarters comment on the tentative conclusions presented in the report. (The report of this Committee is printed on page 521 of this number of the JOURNAL, with the principal parts of the ensuing discussion.)

The next business was the report of *Committee E, on Criminal Procedure*. The chairman, JOHN D. LAWSON (Dean of the Faculty of Law in Missouri University and former President of the Missouri Bar Association), reported as follows:

The Committee on Criminal Procedure begs to report that it has considered the following subjects, and has divided the work among its different members for the purpose of drafting resolutions at a future meeting of the Association:

1. To permit the arraignment and trial of one charged with crime upon information as well as indictment.
2. To amend the law as to preliminary examination.
3. That objections to indictments be made before the testimony is in. That the law be revised and amended with reference to the form of indictment and the manner and conditions under which it may be amended.
4. That the plea of insanity and the plea of self-defense be required to be specially pleaded.
5. That reform be made in the manner of selection of juries in the challenges allowed.
6. As to motions for new trials and appeals.

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7. That the Committee endorse the principle contained in the recommendation of the American Bar Association in (1909) page 603, Section 1, as follows:

"No judgment shall be set aside, or reversed, or new trial granted, by any court of the United States in any case, civil or criminal, on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for the error as to any matter of pleading or procedure, unless, in the opinion of the court to which application is made, after an examination of the entire cause it shall appear that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice."

8. That the Committee advocate that codes of criminal procedure hereafter adopted shall not be minute and specific as at present, but that all matters of procedure shall be regulated by rules approved by the Supreme Court.

It was also announced that the Legislative Drafting Commission (of New York City) was planning to undertake the drafting of a Code of Criminal Procedure, and if its plans matured, would be willing to co-operate with a sub-committee of Committee E; and it was voted that the Institute charge its Committee with such an undertaking.

The discussion on the report of the Committee was participated in by Judge George Hilyer (of Georgia) and others. Judge Hilyer's paper was by vote referred to the Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

On the same day (Friday) at 8 p. m., the members of the Institute were the guests of the City Club. Some 150 were present, Judge De Courcy presiding. Addresses were made by the Attorney-General, by the Suffolk County District Attorney (Mr. Pelletier), by Justice Sheldon of the Supreme Judicial Court, by President MacChesney, and by Vice-President DeLacy, of the Institute, and by John H. Wigmore, of the Executive Board. President MacChesney, in taking occasion to comment on the District Attorney's encomiums on criminal justice in Massachusetts, pointed out that the conditions in the penal institutions of Boston (visited that afternoon by the members of the Institute) were at least in need of radical betterment. These comments attracted wide attention in the Boston press, and were afterwards referred to by Boston citizens as a valuable stimulus to local effort.

THIRD SESSION.

The Institute met at 10 a. m. on Saturday, September 2.

On motion, the president appointed as delegates to the annual meeting of the American Prison Association at Omaha, in October, the following persons: Albert H. Hall of Minnesota; George H. Beecher, Bishop of Kearney, Nebraska; Lee V. Estelle of Nebraska, Elmer A. Wilcox of Iowa, John W. Willis of Minneapolis, and John Koren of Massachusetts.

The next business was the report of *Committee F, on Indeterminate Sentence and Release on Parole*. ("Investigation of the most advisable methods of establishing and extending the measures of parole and of indeterminate sentence, including a consideration of, (1) the results of such measures as hitherto used, (2) the organization of boards of pardon and of parole, and (3) the correlation of such boards and officers

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with courts and court methods.") The report was orally summarized by ALBERT H. HALL (of Minneapolis), chairman of the Committee. (This report will be printed in the January number of this JOURNAL.) The discussion of this report was participated in by EDWIN MULREADY of Boston, DR. MORTON PRINCE of Boston, and the chairman. (The discussion will be printed in connection with the report.)

The next business was the report of *Committee C, on Judicial Probation and Suspended Sentence*. ("Investigation of the most desirable methods of establishing and extending the allied measures of adult offender's probation and of suspended sentence, including the consideration of the results of such measures as hereto used.") The chairman, WILFRED BOLSTER (Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Boston), was absent, but by letter reported that the Committee had made progress in the accumulation of data, and was now engaged in completing the data by sending to some three thousand judges and district attorneys a set of questions covering the various aspects of probation and suspended sentence. The material obtained in reply will be used in making the complete report at the next meeting.

The next business was the report of *Committee G, on Crime and Immigration*. ("The alien and the courts, with special reference to treaty rights and status under the various state laws, and to procedure, including interpreters, appeals, etc.") The report was read by GINO C. SPERANZA, chairman. This report is printed on page 546 of this number of the JOURNAL.) The discussion on the report was participated in by ISAAC F. RUSSELL (Chief Justice of the New York Court of Sessions), and others.

The next business was the report of *Committee A, on the System of Recording Data Concerning Criminality*. ("Investigation of an effective system for recording the physical and moral status and the hereditary and environmental conditions of delinquents, and in particular of the persistent offender; the same to contemplate, in complex urban conditions, the use of consulting experts in the contributory sciences.") The chairman, HARRY OLSON (Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago), was absent, but reported by telegram that the Committee needed more time for the working out of its conclusions, and was not yet ready to make a final report.

The next business was the report of *Committee (3) on Criminal Statistics*. ("The present methods of keeping criminal judicial records of the courts of the several states and territories, as well as of the Federal Courts, and an adequate and uniform system of recording and reporting such statistics; the system formulated by the above-mentioned committee, when approved by a subsequent conference, to be recommended to the several states and to the Congress of the United States, for their consideration and adoption.") The report was presented by JOHN KOREN (Special Agent of the Census Bureau in Boston). (This report is printed on page 568 of this number of the JOURNAL.) The recommendations made in the report were, on motion, approved by the Institute, a separate vote being taken upon each of the recommendations; except that the second recommendation was, on motion, re-committed to the Committee. On motion of ALBERT H. HALL (of Minne-

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sota) it was voted that the Committee be authorized to draft a resolution, on behalf of the Institute, to carry out the third recommendation of the Committee, viz., to urge the authorities of the various states to secure legislation obliging all court officials and custodians of court records to make returns of criminal statistics, upon payment of a reasonable fee, and to provide some form of penalty, such as the withdrawal of postal privileges, for officers refusing to comply with this duty.

The next business was the reading of the *report of the Treasurer*, which was then referred to the Auditing Committee, and was afterwards approved by the Auditing Committee and accepted by the Institute.

The next business was the *report of the Managing Editor*, JAMES W. GARNER, and the *Managing Director*, HARVEY L. CARBAUGH, of this JOURNAL. The reports were accepted and referred to the Auditing Committee.

The next business was the *report of the Secretary of the Institute*, HARRY E. SMOOT (of Illinois). The report was read by the Secretary of the meeting, and showed an increase of 77 per cent in the membership of the Institute during the year, representing thirty-seven states and countries. The report of the Secretary was accepted.

The next business was the report of *Committee (2) on Translation of European Treatises on Criminal Science*. ("Whereas, It is exceedingly desirable that important treatises on criminology in foreign languages be made readily accessible in the English language: Resolved, That the president appoint a committee of five with power to select such treatises as in their judgment should be translated, and to arrange for their publication, without expense to the Institute.") The chairman, JOHN H. WIGMORE (of Illinois), reported that the contracts for publication and translation had been fully arranged, and that three volumes of the Modern Criminal Science Series had already been printed, with the fourth now in press. The publishing house is Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., 34 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

The next business was the report of *Committee (4) on State Branches and New Membership*. ("To stimulate interest in and organize branches in the various states, and to devise means of increasing the membership and adding to the list of those persons who have taken special interest in the study of criminal law and criminology.") The chairman, EUGENE A. GILMORE (of Wisconsin), summarized the report, which showed that state branches had been organized during the year in Wisconsin, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York and Pennsylvania, and that committees were now in charge of plans for organizing branches in California, District of Columbia, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Washington and Florida. The Wisconsin branch numbers 200 members; has held two general meetings; and has secured the enactment into law of several recommendations affecting criminal procedure and prison reform. The Minnesota branch has secured the enactment of an indeterminate sentence act of an advanced type. The New York society has held a general meeting, which closed with a banquet, attended by 400 persons, at which the President of the United

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States was present, and its proceedings have been printed in a special volume by the New York Academy of Political Science, published by Columbia University and edited by Henry R. Mussey. The Committee has also prepared a model constitution and by-laws for use by the state branches, and will issue a bulletin, setting forth this constitution and the arrangements made for membership fees and subscribers to the JOURNAL. The report was, on motion, accepted and approved.

On motions made at the conclusion of the various reports of Committees, the Committees A, B, C, D, E, F and G were continued, and the incoming president was authorized to make appointments to carry on their work. Committees 1, 2, 3 and 4 were voted to be continued as Standing Committees, with authority in the president to appoint other members.

The meeting then adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION.

The Institute met at 2:30 p. m., September 2.

The report of the *Auditing Committee* was read and accepted.

The next business was the report of *Committee (1) on Co-operation with Other Organizations*. ("To arrange for co-operation with the following organizations for the purpose of avoiding duplication of work and of combining effective effort, and to attend on behalf of this organization, but without expense to it, their sessions: International Prison Congress, l'Union International de Droit Pénal, American Bar Association, American Prison Association, International Congress of Criminal Anthropology, National Conference of Charities and Correction, American Political Science Association, National Conference on Uniform State Laws, and other kindred organizations.") The Acting Chairman, W. O. HART (of Louisiana), reported on the co-operation with the work of various organizations, and on the appointment of delegates to this meeting by the Governors of various states.

On motion of CHARLES A. DECOURCY (of Massachusetts) it was voted to express the Institute's appreciation of the American Bar Association's Executive Committee in arranging for co-operation with the Institute and in placing the Institute's program on the Bar Association's announcements of its next annual meeting. It was also voted to co-operate with the Bar Association in holding the next annual meeting at the same time and place.

Pending the reports of the Committees on Resolutions and on Nominations, the president then called upon MR. O'BRIEN, the delegate from the American Federation of Labor, who spoke in part as follows:

I would not feel I had done the duty that was suggested to me by Mr. Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, if I did not at least express my own gratification for coming here and listening to the whole-heartedness with which the various men discussed the questions that were placed before them this morning. I must confess that I have changed my ideas about the legal fraternity—at least about a large portion of them—ideas received in the various battles which we are called upon to make in the struggle which the laboring forces of the country are making for what they, at least,

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consider a square deal. I certainly will carry from this convention the most pleasant thoughts and a somewhat revised opinion of the legal profession. I certainly am impressed with the work of this convention. I know that permanent progress will be made along the lines that are being attempted by such bodies as this, until the labor problem, as a whole, is solved on the basis of a square deal to humanity. We have many times been fooled and afterwards fought shy of many of the propagators in their attempts to uplift society—most of them with very sincere efforts. I shall do all I can in my report to President Gompers at the convention at Atlantic City, to show that there should be co-operation in every way, shape and manner with the work that is being attempted by this body.

On the request of the president, remarks were then made by JEROME KNOWLTON (of the Faculty of Law of the Michigan State University and official delegate from that state), by CHARLES A. DECOURCY (of the Massachusetts Superior Court, Chairman of the Organizing Committee in Massachusetts), by DR. MORTON PRINCE (of Boston, Chairman of the Local Committee on Arrangements).

The report of the *Committee on Resolutions* was then read by WM. H. DELACY (of the District of Columbia, Vice-President of the Institute and Chairman of the Committee). The Committee recommended the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the Executive Committee that at future meetings of the Institute there be presented monographs dealing with concrete phases of the subjects treated of in the reports; the papers to be by those having special knowledge and experience of the subjects.

RESOLVED, That the National Committee on Prison Labor be invited to send a delegate to our next annual conference.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Institute for the able and efficient discharge of his duties while Managing Editor of the JOURNAL, and our best wishes for his agreeable and profitable sojourn for study in Europe, whither he has gone for one year, be extended by the Secretary to Professor JAMES W. GARNER.

RESOLVED, That the Institute express its regrets that increased official responsibility has necessitated the resignation of Col. HARVEY C. CARBAUGH, U. S. A., as Editorial Director of the JOURNAL, and that the Secretary communicate to him our grateful appreciation of his services and our best wishes for his prosperity and happiness.

Whereas, A lively sense of gratitude has been stirred in us by the generous hospitality extended to us while in the City of Boston; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That we offer our thanks to his Excellency Governor FOSS, the Massachusetts INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, the CITY CLUB, the TAVERN CLUB, the Hotel BRUNSWICK, the City of BOSTON, the PRESS of the City, Mr. EDWIN MULREADY, Dr. MORTON PRINCE, and their associates of the Reception Committee, for the many pleasing courtesies extended to the members of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology in Third Annual Conference assembled:

On motion, these resolutions were adopted by the meeting.

The next and concluding business was the report of the *Committee on Nominations*. The Chairman, JOHN H. WIGMORE (of Illinois), re-

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ported that the following persons were recommended for nomination as officers of the Institute for the ensuing year :

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS, 1911-12—AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY.

President, JOHN B. WINSLOW, Madison, Wis. (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.)

Vice-Presidents, MORTON PRINCE, Boston, Mass. (Former President of the American Neurological Society and the American Psychopathological Society, and Professor of Neurology in Tufts Medical College.)

CHARLES A. DECOURCY, Lawrence, Mass. (Justice of the Supreme Court.*)

GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY, New York, N. Y. (Professor of Law in Columbia University, Director of the New York Prison Association, and President of the New York Society of the Institute.)

JAMES W. GARNER, Urbana, Ill. (Professor of Political Science in the State University.)

HARVEY C. CARBAUGH, Chicago, Ill. (Colonel and Judge Advocate, U. S. Army, Western Division.)

Treasurer, BRONSON WINTHROP, New York, N. Y. (Of the New York Bar.)

Secretary, EUGENE A. GILMORE, Madison, Wis. (Professor of Law in the State University.)

Executive Board: Chairman, JOHN H. WIGMORE, Chicago, Ill. (Professor of Law in the Northwestern University, and former President of the Institute, ex-officio.)

WM. O. HART, New Orleans, La. (Commissioner on Uniform State Laws.)

WM. E. HIGGINS, Lawrence, Kan. (Professor of Law in the State University.)

WM. A. WHITE, Washington, D. C. (Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane.)

WM. E. MIKELL, Philadelphia, Pa. (Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania.)

EUGENE SMITH, New York, N. Y. (President of the New York Prison Association.)

FREDERIC B. CROSSLEY, Chicago, Ill. (Librarian of the Gary Law Library of Northwestern University, and Managing Director of the Journal of the Institute, ex-officio.)

ROBERT H. GAULT, Evanston, Ill. (Assistant Professor of Psychology in the Northwestern University, and acting Managing Editor of the Journal of the Institute, ex-officio.)

EDWIN R. KEEDY, Chicago, Ill. (Professor of Law in the Northwestern University.)

*Since the date of the meeting, Justice DeCourcy, then of the Superior Court, has been elevated to the Supreme Bench, by nomination of Governor Foss.—Eds.

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NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY, Chicago, Ill. (Commissioner on Uniform State Laws, Judge-Advocate-General of Illinois, and former President of the Institute, ex-officio.)

E. RAY STEVENS, Madison, Wis. (Judge of the Circuit Court.)

ALEXANDER H. REID, Wausau, Wis. (Judge of the Circuit Court.)

NEELE B. NEELAN, Milwaukee, Wis. (Judge of the Municipal Court.)

EDWARD A. ROSS, Madison, Wis. (Professor of Sociology in the State University.)

CH. S. SEAMAN, Milwaukee, Wis. (Councillor of the American Medical Association, and Regent of the State University.)

HENRY M. BATES, Ann Arbor, Mich. (Dean of the Law School of the State University.)

The *Terms of Office* to be allotted as follows:

To hold for 3 years: Mikell, Stevens, Reid, Bates.

To hold for 2 years: Hart, Higgins, White, Ross.

To hold for 1 year: Smith, Keedy, Neelan, Seaman.

Ex-officio: Wigmore, Crossley, Gault, MacChesney.

And of the above were recommended for the Council: Messrs. Winslow, Gilmore, Stevens, Ross, Seaman.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the names thus nominated; and they were declared elected.

JUDGE DELACY then taking the chair, a motion was made and carried, tendering the thanks of the Association to the retiring President, NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY, for his efficient efforts during the past year. The president then called upon Messrs. GILMORE and RICHARDS of Wisconsin, who spoke on behalf of the new Wisconsin officers.

The Annual Meeting then adjourned.